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## Reconsider Ranking of Chrysanthemum Crafts

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This study is a follow-up to the previously published paper “Reconsideration of Kikuzaiiku Banzuke” (published in 2004). This paper adds new findings based on newly identified materials.

The term “Kiku-zaiku” generally refers to exhibition works made of small chrysanthemums, depicting animals such as cranes and elephants, landscapes such as Mt. Fuji and Futamigaura, lucky charms such as treasure ships, and stories such as “Shiokumi” and “Shibaraku.” They are also called “Kiku no Tsukuri-mono” (chrysanthemum ornaments) or “Tsukuri-giku” (chrysanthemum objects), and were the predecessor of “Kiku Ningyo” (chrysanthemum dolls). Kiku-zaiku Banzuke (lists of chrysanthemum works) first became popular in the early nineteenth century. After once going out of fashion, their popularity exploded in 1844 and 1845, and they continued to be popular until the end of the Edo period (1603–1868) and Meiji period (1868–1912). From among these years, this study covered the period from 1844 to 1848.

The present study revealed the following two points. First, from the contents of the Kikuzaiiku, the aspect of entering the transition period in chrysanthemum cultivation from flower beds to flowerpots was revealed. Second, discovered examples of different editions of Kiku-zaiku Banzuke.

Key words: Kiku-zaiku, chrysanthemum crafts, table of rankings, gardener, potted plants, plant in the flower beds, publishing culture, horticulture